

School's Out....

....Who Ate?

A Report on Summer Nutrition in California

June 2005



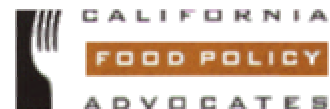
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Matthew Sharp

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared by California Food Policy Advocates using data provided by the California Department of Education and United States Department of Agriculture. Several CFPA staff participated in assembling this report. We are grateful to our funders: Share Our Strength, Mazon: A Jewish Response to Hunger, The California Endowment, and Wallis Foundation for support of our child nutrition policy and advocacy activity.

CFPA is glad to have the opportunity to applaud the various program administrators whose commitment to expanding summer nutrition in California is critical to all our ongoing efforts. Special thanks to California Department of Education's Nutrition Services Division and to the USDA, Food and Nutrition Service, Western Regional Office.

Similarly, establishing new summer lunch sites, increasing participation and conducting effective advocacy all depend heavily on committed, local community partners. Among our many great allies throughout the state, California Association of Food Banks and its member food banks are worthy of particular recognition.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The availability of federal entitlement funds for summer nutrition offers California an incredible resource to fight hunger and obesity year-round, yet program gaps—too few sites *and* too few participants— persist even in the neediest communities. This report will:

- Explore 2004 participation levels in summer nutrition
- Recognize implementation of recent policy changes
- Highlight local access victories in several communities
- Identify action steps for policymakers and local leaders

Progress has been achieved in overcoming several barriers for improving access to summer nutrition:

- *Eliminating paperwork burdens.* The reauthorization of the Child Nutrition Programs provided summer food sponsors with new capacity to combine the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) and afterschool snacks for community and municipal sponsors, enabling year-round nutrition with less paperwork.
- *Improving communication and training.* The California Department of Education now uses electronic communication for renewal forms and agreements and conference calls for training returning sponsors.
- *Increasing the number of sites.* Better coordination among local partners in many communities has added sites, particularly at community based organizations

However, fewer meals were served in 2004 and summer meals reached only 30% of the low-income children who ate federally-reimbursed meals during the school year—a sign that significant barriers continue to deter full use of summer nutrition resources. The major barriers (and, in some cases, the pending solutions) are listed below.

- *School budget cuts mean less summer school.* With less summer school, fewer students are on campus and there are fewer opportunities to reach siblings with good nutrition. Pending state legislation can ensure lunch is more likely to be available during summer school.
- *Cumbersome paperwork and high operating costs.* Sponsors continue to report that reimbursement rates are too low to cover the costs of running a successful program. Proposed federal legislation seeks to remedy this burden.

- *Low community participation.* Both school and community sites do not feed enough neighborhood children; best practices underway point to promising approaches to add new sites and draw more kids.
- *Poor communication.* The lack of a coordinated system for notifying parents and students about where summer food is served limits participation, particularly during August.
- *Unique problems face rural areas.* Rural communities are severely underserved by summer nutrition programs and face excessively high costs to provide meals to children.
- *Lack of attention to nutrition quality.* Concern for childhood obesity provides an appropriate platform to review summer meal quality, beginning with the availability of fresh fruit and vegetables and input into shaping summer menus.
- *Federal budget pressures.* Federal fiscal conditions threaten program expansions and the inter-related framework of low-income support programs.

Recommendations include:

- USDA and the State Department of Education should establish clear school responsibility for summer nutrition
 - * Schools should serve neighborhood children lunch at summer school
 - * The Legislature should enact legislation requiring that lunch be served at all schools open during summer school
 - * Schools should be required to notify students and parents of their closest summer nutrition site locations
- USDA, CDE and advocates should expand local efforts to recruit and support CBO sites
- USDA, CDE and advocates should reach more agencies with the Seamless Snack Pilot
- California Department of Education should convene rural SFSP discussion
- California Department of Education should identify unique summer meal quality issues: nutrition and appeal
- California Department of Education should maximize use of technology
- Congress should enact federal legislation to implement “Lugar” pilots in all states, including California
- Congress should preserve summer nutrition programs’ structure and funding regardless of budget considerations

CFPA is happy to share its annual “*School’s Out...Who Ate?*” report. Over the past decade, this report has been valuable to local advocates and program operators, as well as state and federal administrators and observers to explore trends and directions in summer nutrition. It remains our vision that all low-income children eat nutritious, summer meals. This report charts trends and steps in that direction.

Hunger Amidst Prosperity

Despite boasting the world’s sixth largest economy, California is home to millions of families struggling to make ends meet. Three million Californians are food insecure; nearly one third of low-income adults are worried about putting enough food on the table.¹ Hunger in California today is an income problem. Families’ persistent anxiety about meeting their nutritional needs is exacerbated by California’s extremely high cost of living in coastal areas and high unemployment in agricultural areas.

In order to achieve a modest standard of living, a two-parent family needs an annual income of \$40,848, equivalent to an hourly wage of \$19.64.² With the state’s median hourly wage at \$14/hour, too many families are ill-equipped to put enough good food on the table.

With food comprising at least 20% of a low-income household’s budget³, summer presents additional hardships for families with children who are getting free and reduced-price breakfasts and lunch at school. With the children out of school, the families must now provide these meals to their children. The summer nutrition programs are designed to fill those gaps and ensure adequate year-round nutrition--because hunger doesn’t take a vacation.

Rising Obesity Rates

At the same time California is coping with persistent hunger and food insecurity, the state is also responding to the national epidemic of obesity. Many of the same low-income children who suffer from not having a constant source of

¹ UCLA Health Policy Research Brief, June 2005

² California Budget Project, “Making Ends Meet”, October 2003.

³ USDA, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, July 2003

nutritious food also are dangerously overweight. There is an epidemic of overweight and unfit children in every corner of the state. Statewide, 26.5% of children in grades 5, 7, and 9 in California are overweight, and nearly 40% are unfit.⁴

For low-income families, poor access to nutritious and affordable food may contribute to and aggravate obesity and overweight, along with restricted opportunities for physical activity.⁵ For example, energy-dense foods (such as a typical high-fat, high-calorie fast food meal) are frequently less expensive and more readily available in many neighborhoods than fresh produce, whole grains, low-fat dairy and other highly nutritious choices that have proven value for maintaining a healthy weight.

The association between obesity and poverty is potentially more acute during summer months. When low-income children are not participating in the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs, they are far more likely to rely on inexpensive, energy-dense convenience foods, resulting in poor nutritional intake and the formation of dangerous long-term dietary patterns. Fortunately, the federally-funded summer nutrition programs are designed to provide an important antidote.

By offering children nutritious lunches, and occasionally snacks, summer meals are an important obesity prevention tool, especially when coupled with physical activity and recreation programs. City and county parks programs, Boys and Girls Clubs, and local programs at schools, churches and community centers all provide safe, supervised environments for children to enjoy fun and rigorous physical activity. With SFSP providing nutritious meals alongside the opportunities for exercise, summertime can help shape healthy behaviors for California children.

How Summer Lunch Is Served

There are two parallel programs that aim to feed low-income children during the summer.

First, the **National School Lunch Program**, the country's oldest child nutrition program, continues to operate in the summer months at year-round schools and during summer school.

⁴ Analysis of California Department of Education data, 2003.

⁵ American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, "Poverty and Obesity," Drewnowski and Specter, January 2004.

Many schools serve lunch during summer school through the Summer Seamless Option, a simplified program developed through a pilot program in California in 2001. The Summer Seamless Option offers appealing simplicity and administrative cost-savings that encourage schools to operate the program. The Option allows schools where more than 50% of the children are certified eligible for free or reduced-price meals to use the exact same paperwork, recordkeeping, accounting and claiming procedures as the National School Lunch Program. In return, schools must open the cafeteria to children from the surrounding community even if they are not enrolled in summer school. Districts receive the NSLP free reimbursement rate for all meals. Reimbursement rates are listed in Appendix C.

Current state law requires all schools to serve meals during summer school sessions. However, this requirement can be waived if any two of the following conditions are met:

- The summer school session is less than 4 hours in duration and is completed by noon.
- Less than 10% of the needy pupils are there for more than three hours.
- Serving meals would result in demonstrable financial loss to the district.
- A Summer Food Service Program serves the school attendance area.

Because of the availability of these waivers, there is no guarantee that nutrition programs operate in connection with summer school. Legislation currently pending in the State Legislature to address these waivers will be discussed later in this report.

For children in year-round schools, “summer” breaks may consist of three week breaks in November, February and April. In California, there are 1,591 year-round schools in 193 districts with a total enrollment of 1,391,573 students. The nutritional needs and non-summertime hunger gaps created by year-round schools were the subject of CFPA’s 1999 report: *The Sleeping Giant: Outlook on Year Round Summer Food*. This current report solely addresses nutritional needs during July and August.

The second program, originally designed for children who attend schools with a traditional June through August summer break and who do not participate in summer school, is the **Summer Food Service Program**. SFSP sponsors, such as Parks and Recreation departments and Boys and Girls Clubs, receive payments from USDA for serving healthy meals and snacks to children and teenagers, 18

years and younger, at approved sites in low-income areas, such as parks and community centers⁶.

SFSP is operated nationally by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and, in California, by the California Department of Education, Nutrition Services Division. Summer Food Service Programs run by community-based organizations are generally connected to enrichment, recreation and other programs.

⁶ Areas where 50% or more children attending local schools are certified eligible for free or reduced price school meals. Free or reduced price meals are available to children living in households with incomes below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level, under \$28,231 annual income for a family of three.

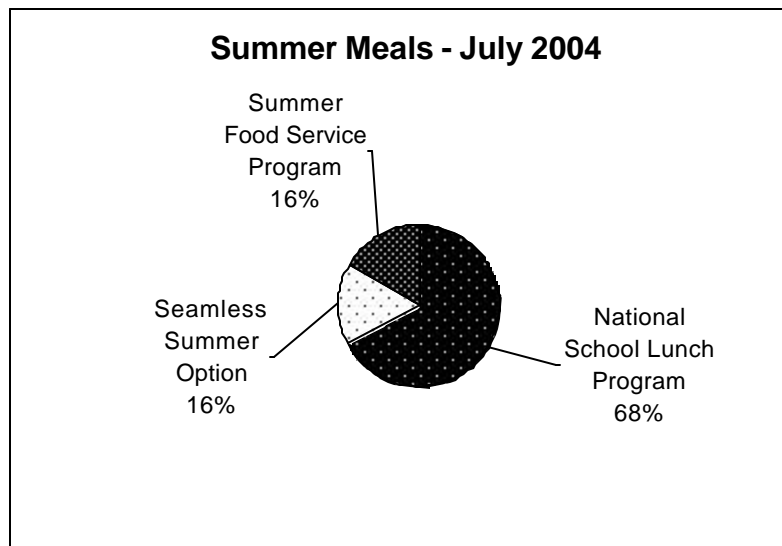
KEY BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN SUMMER NUTRITION

National data indicates 7% fewer meals were served in California on the average day in July 2004 compared to July 2003⁷. Moreover, available data indicate only 30% of low-income children who ate lunch during the 2003-2004 school year consumed lunch at summer school or a SFSP site in July 2004. County data on participation are available in Appendix A. Eight barriers have contributed to this low performance, as described below.

Barrier: Less Summer School

Solution: Make the Most of Summer School Opportunities

The chart below shows over 80% of meals served in California last July were served at or through schools (through the National School Lunch Program and the Seamless Summer Option), so in order to understand why summer meal participation decreased overall, it's critical to look especially at school-related factors.



Although statewide data on summer school participation is not available, observers have noted a marked decrease in the availability of summer school. Three factors seem likely causes. First, summer school sessions seem to be offered for fewer days than in previous years. Second, fewer schools seem to be offering any summer school. Finally, among children who are participating in summer school, fewer are eating meals as part of the session. All of these factors likely reflect a troubling consequence of reduced state and local education budgets.

⁷ USDA National Data Bank, www.frac.org

One reason why fewer students are eating meals as part of their summer school session is that more schools received waivers from the Department of Education. As noted earlier, schools operating summer school must serve meals unless they meet at least two out of four conditions (see page 5). One hundred twenty three of 172 requests submitted in 2003 were granted by the Department of Education Waiver Office.

In response, the Department is sponsoring legislation to reduce the number of conditions through which a district can receive a waiver from the summer lunch requirement. AB 1392 (Umberg) passed through the Assembly and awaits action in the Senate, where a number of amendments have been suggested - both to strengthen and to weaken the bill.

California Food Policy Advocates urges the Legislature to adopt a policy reflecting the following principles to increase the number of schools serving lunch during summer:

- Eliminate any minimum hour. Whether a school is open for a minute less than four hours or even just for two hours during summer months, schools should still offer meals since they are the most convenient, accessible place for needy students to eat.
- Reduce distances between sites. Even if a park offers lunch within the attendance area of the school, it's frequently unreasonable to expect summer school children to cross a major boulevard, travel into different gang territory or go out of their usual route to visit a lunch site elsewhere in the community; lunch should be available where the children already are and at the place most familiar to them - at school
- Establish reasonable financial hardship exemptions. Since schools with more than 50% of children certified eligible for free or reduced price lunch can participate in the Summer Seamless Option and receive more reimbursement than they do during the school year, virtually all should be able to operate a successful program. However, some small schools and schools with very few children certified eligible for free or reduced price school meals may face financial hardships. If they can demonstrate significant financial losses (equivalent to one month's budget) from serving lunch, then (and only then) should they be granted a waiver from serving summer meals.

Barrier: Few Community Children Participate in School-Based Meal Programs
Solution: Provide Best Practices & Improve Rules

Schools that operate the Seamless Option instead of NSLP during summer are required to make meals available to kids who are not students. But are they doing so? The data show that more meals were served under the Summer Seamless Option in 2004 than in 2003, but fewer were served under the National School Lunch Program. It is unclear whether this shift reflects schools actually reaching “community” kids not attending summer school, or instead is just a shift of kids from NSLP to Seamless Option programs—a step schools might take in order to get the higher rate of reimbursement.

According to all observers – advocates, administrators, site supervisors - current practices underway at most summer schools appear to reach virtually no neighborhood children. To help schools fulfill the “openness” requirement, Nutrition Services Division is urged to work with field services staff to identify Summer Seamless Option sites that reach community children to publicize these best practices. Schools can also provide input regarding any policy changes that would support greater site openness. Perhaps the first step is to begin school-community outreach by reaching the older and younger siblings of summer school participants. Of course, any recommendations must incorporate the concerns some schools may have about maintaining a safe campus as it’s opened to children and teens unaffiliated with the summer school program.

As well, school districts should be required to inform children and their parents of the availability of meals at other locations throughout the community when summer school ends.

Barrier: Too Few Community Sites
Solution: Engage Local Partners for Local Expansion

Recognizing the decreasing role schools are playing in meeting the summer nutritional needs of local children, summer lunch advocates across the state have worked feverishly to increase the number of meal outlets and to draw in more participants. Three communities acknowledged in *School’s Out...Who Ate? 2004* - Fresno, San Francisco and Sonoma - have not sat back and been easily satisfied with significant growth in sites from 2003 to 2004, but have pressed on to increase access further.

Redwood Empire Food Bank in Santa Rosa facilitated a whopping 145% increase in the sites sponsored by the school district and opening at community based organizations for summer 2005. The San Francisco Food Bank, working in close collaboration with the City Department of Children, Youth and Families, has added over 20 new community sites, bringing the total of school and community sites to 135, a record for San Francisco. And, recognizing decreased summer school sites across Fresno Unified School District, Fresno Metro Ministries worked closely with Fresno EOC and City of Fresno Parks Department to add dozen parks and recreation sites for 2005, ensuring access to a nutritious lunch at 80 locations in the City of Fresno. These are very impressive accomplishments.

Additionally, several other communities across California not profiled in last year's report have been active at recruiting new sponsors and sites in 2005. The San Diego Hunger Coalition has spearheaded efforts to close the gap in California's second largest city by linking up a number of unlikely allies, such as the Mexican Consulate, to increase visibility and marketing of summer lunch sites. In addition to serving lunch at every possible summer school location, San Diego City schools doubled the number of locations offering lunch under the Summer Seamless Option for 2005; aggressive public-private promotional efforts, as well as a focus on nutritional quality, raises the profile of summer lunch in San Diego. Five other San Diego County school districts will begin to offer open lunch sites in 2005. Remarkable.

In Orange County, the Community Action Partnership of Orange County added several. Along with the community locations served by the Second Harvest Food Bank of Orange County and an incredible number of Boys and Girls Clubs, lunch is now offered at over 20 non-school sites across Orange County.

Start-up and expansion grants are available through Nutrition Services Division for schools to sponsor community sites.

Data on changes in the number of sponsors and sites from 2003 to 2004 are available in Appendix B.

Barrier: Community Agencies Do Not Offer Nutritious Snacks Year-Round
Solution: Utilize Snack Pilot for Nonprofits and Local Government Sponsors

Through changes included in Child Nutrition Reauthorization, the California Seamless Snack Pilot began on October 1, 2004. This unique pilot enables all community SFSP sponsors to serve snacks year-round, under SFSP rules and

rates. Close collaboration between USDA FNS Western Regional Office, Nutrition Services Division, California Food Policy Advocates and California Association of Food Banks generated over ninety snack sites in fifteen different counties during the pilot's initial months. Special trainings in northern and southern California allowed interested sponsors to learn about the new pilot program and sign-up. Information about the pilot was distributed throughout the year to potential partners and is regularly updated at: <http://www.cfpa.net/Snacks/snackattack.html>

The snack pilot has encouraged several agencies to begin serving summer meals, in order to receive reimbursements for snacks they are already serving from September to May. As a result, not only has the pilot program enabled California SFSP sponsors to add afterschool nutrition service year-round, it has facilitated new lunch sites this June. Los Angeles Regional Foodbank is among several nonprofits joining SFSP for the first time, in part because of the availability of year-round reimbursements to augment their Kids Café programs. Several other food banks are likely to forge year-round snack partnerships in the coming months.

With turnover common among nonprofit agencies' staff, it is critical to continue reminding California community organizations about the availability of funding, as well as publicizing the success stories of afterschool programs that began to serve higher-quality snacks with the additional \$.61 for each snack.

Barrier: Complex Program Administration

Solution: Use Technology Wisely

As highlighted in several earlier reports, program administration has remained a barrier for years. Recently, technology-based solutions have responded to many of these barriers. For example, application and renewal documents were provided to California sponsors electronically this year. Additionally, returning sponsors were able to participate in a series of conference calls in May to receive annual program updates, instead of driving great distances to participate in early-morning review sessions. These are great first steps.

Attention is still needed to simplify program administration; technology may hold the answer. Areas ripe for 21st century solutions include making reimbursement and claims procedures available online, as well as providing a centralized website run by the Nutrition Services Division where outreach partners can find timely and complete listings of summer food sites.

Barrier: Unique Challenges Face Rural Communities**Solution: Approach Rural Gaps Creatively**

Rural summer nutrition needs are significant and largely unmet: six counties served no meals last July, with six more serving very few meals. Making these somber statistics all the more troubling, the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research recently identified increased rates of food insecurity among low-income Californians in twenty-three of the state's twenty-four smallest counties. Recognizing this, California Association of Food Banks and California Food Policy Advocates worked with four rural food banks and one community based organization to identify transportation and infrastructure needs among potential rural sponsors. The resulting narrative proposal highlighted a variety of challenges facing potential sponsors in rural communities.

Each community identified the need for refrigerated trucks, coolers and basic serving equipment as essential to open or expand sites in remote community locations. While some agencies have established unique partnerships with UPS and fire departments to assist with transporting lunches long distances, the small number of children projected to be served at each new site with USDA transportation funds raises the per-meal cost to \$7-11. The prohibitively high cost of reaching children in very small, remote communities raises several provocative questions:

- Can congregate meal site requirements be waived for the most isolated families to facilitate SFSP meal consumption at home? (This would be more along the lines of Meals on Wheels.)
- Can rural summer nutrition be reconstituted to operate more directly as an add-on to rural food bank distribution systems? Or even as a seasonal supplement to food stamps?

A substantive conversation is needed to identify the range of feasible responses to the persistent gaps in summer lunch access in California's most rural communities.

Barrier: Little Attention to Meal Quality**Solution: Combine Nutrition and Appeal**

In order to maximize the obesity-prevention potential of the USDA summer lunch programs, the meals must provide good nutrition and kids must enjoy the meals sufficiently so that they want to participate in the program. Schools must

balance students' nutritional needs with the factors that will make the meals appealing. Since most summer meals are served at schools, the same quality challenges are apparent during summer months as during the school year. For the meals served at community sites and camps, program operators struggle with a slightly different dilemma: although simple, cold sandwiches are easiest to transport and serve at most sites, this same lack of variety leads kids (especially teens) to drop out of the program as the summer progresses.

The best opportunities to improve summer lunch quality for SFSP sites while also improving participation include maximizing the use of local, seasonal fresh fruit and vegetables (at their peak during the summer) and allowing greater menu flexibility in contracts. Both strategies simultaneously address nutrition and appeal concerns. High-quality produce is readily available in every corner of California during summer months – much of it inexpensive - and it can be easily added to lunches. Also, camp and recreation program schedules usually allow staff to blend in nutrition education activities, ensuring greater consumption of fresh produce.

The issue of menu flexibility reflects the business reality of many non-school summer meal programs. Most community-based sponsors purchase meals through a contract with a private, for-profit food service vendor; others receive meals through their local schools. Vendors need to commit to responding to suggestions from children, staff and parents on ways to improve the nutrition, taste and appeal of menu offerings, instead of sticking to one pre-set menu for the entire summer. Simple cost-neutral changes can sustain participation throughout the summer.

Nutrition Services Division should consider identifying unique practices underway during summer months to increase produce consumption and modify menus and broadcast those approaches statewide.

Barrier: Inadequate Reimbursement and Cumbersome Paperwork

Solution: Improve Federal Policies.

In Washington, D.C., the House of Representatives' Education and Workforce Committee and the Senate's Agriculture Committee are meeting to identify ways to meet severe budget reduction targets without curtailing access to or limiting benefits in Food and Nutrition Service programs. With artificially low spending caps established to fund the Administration's tax and budget priorities, cuts to programs serving low-income Americans are projected in the coming years.

While direct cuts in eligibility for child nutrition programs and reimbursement rates seem unlikely in 2005, the restructuring and serious funding reductions proposed for the Community Development Block Grant program will have the most immediate impact on summer nutrition participation. With most municipal summer recreation and activity programs funded through this long-standing anti-poverty initiative, it is likely that many of the staff who hand out SFSP lunches and supervise children during summer months will lose federal funding.

Separately, legislation introduced in the Senate by Richard Lugar (Indiana) seeks to expand the Simplified Summer Food Program nationwide; it currently operates in 19 states. This program simply allows sponsors to receive the full reimbursement rate for each meal served without documenting the detailed costs associated with preparing each meal. This simplified accounting system is available to nearly all other USDA child nutrition program sponsors and has been successful at bucking the national trend and increasing participation in the pilot states. This is a laudable bill, though because of the possibility that it might barely increase SFSP expenditures, it is unclear whether it will be given proper consideration in the current fiscal climate in Washington, D.C.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **USDA and the State Department of Education should establish clear school responsibility for summer nutrition for all children within the school's attendance area.**
 - * Schools should be required to serve neighborhood children lunch at summer school.**
 - * The Legislature should enact legislation requiring lunch to be served at all schools open during summer school.**
 - * Schools should be required to notify students and parents of site locations.**
- **USDA, CDE and advocates can expand local efforts to recruit and support CBO sites.**
- **USDA, CDE and advocates should reach more agencies with Seamless Snack Pilot.**
- **California Department of Education should convene rural SFSP discussion.**
- **California Department of Education should identify and seek solutions to unique summer meal quality issues: nutrition and appeal.**
- **California Department of Education should maximize use of technology.**
- **Congress should enact federal legislation to expand "Lugar" pilots.**
- **Congress should preserve summer nutrition programs' structure and funding regardless of budget considerations.**

APPENDIX A: COUNTY-BY-COUNTY PARTICIPATION DATA

This table represents all summer meals served in July 2004.

County	Average Daily Participation in National School Lunch Program by low-income kids during 2003-2004 school year*	ADP ⁽¹⁾ Seamless Lunch Meals July 2004	ADP National School Lunch Program Low-income kids July 2004	ADP Summer Food Service Program July 2004	ADP All meals served July 2004	Percentage of kids eating FRP meals during school year who also eat USDA summer meals	County Rank (1=worst under-utilization among eligible kids)
Alameda	51,841	5,107	2,765	3,469	11,341	21%	32
Alpine	58	-	-	-	0	0%	1
Amador	935	-	95	-	95	10%	17
Butte	11,460	229	923	5,265	6,417	56%	57
Calaveras	1,315	5	620	-	625	48%	55
Colusa	2,091	-	-	-	0	0%	1
Contra Costa	35,054	7,280	1,847	556	9,683	28%	44
Del Norte	1,732	320	105	-	425	25%	37
El Dorado	4,076	-	554	71	625	15%	25
Fresno	91,111	5,878	13,625	2,079	21,582	24%	36
Glenn	2,574	-	18	-	18	1%	7
Humboldt	6,068	-	274	528	802	13%	21
Imperial	17,010	560	1,362	1,148	3,070	18%	30
Inyo	780	-	121	80	201	26%	40
Kern	73,654	3,532	5,126	3,236	11,894	16%	26
Kings	11,501	634	198	516	1,348	12%	19
Lake	4,164	-	387	-	387	9%	16
Lassen	1,312	-	3	-	3	0%	6
Los Angeles	745,392	26,020	182,963	53,127	262,110	35%	51
Madera	12,950	280	4,349	-	4,629	36%	52
Marin	3,366	235	339	-	574	17%	27
Mariposa	615	-	45	-	45	7%	13
Mendocino	5,822	670	419	166	1,255	22%	33
Merced	27,110	2,870	5,976	-	8,846	33%	48
Modoc	857	-	7	-	7	1%	8
Mono	459	-	-	-	0	0%	1
Monterey	29,051	6,743	1,747	464	8,954	31%	46
Napa	4,598	162	51	-	213	5%	12
Nevada	1,542	-	127	-	127	8%	14
Orange	146,652	1,052	29,007	7,591	37,650	26%	39
Placer	7,119	254	585	76	915	13%	20
Plumas	792	-	68	-	68	9%	15
Riverside	129,013	6,085	30,163	880	37,128	29%	45
Sacramento	90,752	332	14,575	9,536	24,443	27%	41
San Benito	2,725	103	583	158	844	31%	47
San Bernardino	151,318	909	49,065	951	50,925	34%	50

County	Average Daily Participation in National School Lunch Program by low-income kids during 2003-2004 school year*	A DP Seamless Lunch Meals July 2004	ADP National School Lunch Program Low-income kids July 2004	ADP Summer Food Service Program July 2004	ADP All meals served July 2004	Percentage of kids eating FRP meals during school year who also eat USDA summer meals	County Rank (1=worst under-utilization among eligible kids)
San Diego	149,499	4,830	33,126	2,810	40,766	27%	42
San Francisco	21,011	-	2,827	5,331	8,158	39%	53
San Joaquin	42,435	2,667	16,312	1,258	20,237	48%	56
San Luis Obispo	8,001	-	1,089	99	1,188	15%	24
San Mateo	18,208	1,401	2,011	138	3,550	19%	31
Santa Barbara	22,046	815	1,581	705	3,101	14%	22
Santa Clara	60,306	9,798	5,490	56	15,344	25%	38
Santa Cruz	10,254	4,403	702	921	6,026	59%	58
Shasta	9,946	977	429	-	1,406	14%	23
Sierra	144	-	-	-	0	0%	1
Siskiyou	2,148	21	24	30	75	3%	11
Solano	15,647	1,264	1,421	-	2,685	17%	28
Sonoma	15,321	2,479	726	277	3,482	23%	34
Stanislaus	36,113	988	11,375	2,416	14,779	41%	54
Sutter	6,248	-	-	-	0	0%	1
Tehama	4,341	-	125	-	125	3%	10
Trinity	848	186	9	-	195	23%	35
Tulare	44,852	3,961	1,706	2,393	8,060	18%	29
Tuolumne	1,736	-	33	-	33	2%	9
Ventura	40,505	2,271	8,526	268	11,065	27%	43
Yolo	8,526	618	1,583	645	2,846	33%	49
Yuba	6,617	-	521	179	700	11%	18
Statewide	2,201,791	105,939	437,708	107,423	651,070	30%	N/A

*Source: Data obtained from CDE. <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sh/sn/>

(1) ADP: Average Daily Participation

APPENDIX B: SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM SITES

Sponsors and Sites of Summer Food Service Program.

NOTE: This does not include school sites offering lunch through Summer Seamless Option, so while a county may have lost SFSP sites, increases in school-sponsored Summer Seamless sites might result in a net gain. That information is not available.

COUNTY	SPONSORS			SITES		
	2003	2004	% CHANGE (03-04)	2003	2004	% CHANGE (03-04)
Alameda	11	9	-18%	64	66	3%
Alpine	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Amador	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Butte	2	2	0%	54	86	59%
Calaveras	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Colusa	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Contra Costa	2	3	50%	6	11	83%
Del Norte	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
El Dorado	1	1	0%	1	1	0%
Fresno	6	5	-17%	50	51	2%
Glenn	1	0	-100%	1	0	-100%
Humboldt	5	4	-20%	28	23	-18%
Imperial	3	3	0%	10	9	-10%
Inyo	1	1	0%	1	1	0%
Kern	5	5	0%	23	25	9%
Kings	1	1	0%	18	19	6%
Lake	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Lassen	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Los Angeles	57	53	-7%	599	452	-25%
Madera	1	0	-100%	2	0	-100%
Marin	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Mariposa	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Mendocino	2	2	0%	2	2	0%
Merced	1	0	-100%	1	0	-100%
Modoc	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Mono	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Monterey	4	4	0%	10	10	0%
Napa	1	0	-100%	1	0	-100%
Nevada	1	0	-100%	1	0	-100%
Orange	10	11	10%	64	64	0%
Placer	1	1	0%	1	1	0%

Plumas	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
COUNTY	SPONSORS			SITES		
	2003	2004	% CHANGE (03-04)	2003	2004	% CHANGE (03-04)
Riverside	5	5	0%	17	12	-29%
Sacramento	3	3	0%	163	162	-1%
San Benito	1	1	0%	1	1	0%
San Bernardino	5	5	0%	35	29	-17%
San Diego	11	11	0%	69	38	-45%
San Francisco	5	5	0%	85	93	9%
San Joaquin	6	6	0%	27	30	11%
San Luis Obispo	0	1	NEW	0	4	NEW
San Mateo	1	1	0%	4	4	0%
Santa Barbara	2	2	0%	14	13	-7%
Santa Clara	3	2	-33%	17	19	12%
Santa Cruz	2	3	33%	32	24	-25%
Shasta	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Sierra	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Siskiyou	1	1	0%	2	2	0%
Solano	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Sonoma	2	1	-50%	2	3	50%
Stanislaus	7	6	-14%	45	42	-7%
Sutter	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Tehama	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Trinity	1	0	-100%	5	0	-100%
Tulare	3	4	33%	47	55	17%
Tuolumne	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Ventura	3	3	0%	3	3	0%
Yolo	4	4	0%	11	11	0%
Yuba	1	2	100%	2	3	50%
Statewide	183	171	-7%	1,519	1,369	-10%

APPENDIX C: REIMBURSEMENT RATES

Reimbursement Rates for July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005

National School Lunch Program

	Free	Reduced	Base
Agencies that served less than 60% Free/Reduced-Price lunches	\$2.24	\$1.84	\$0.21
Agencies that served 60% or more Free/Reduced-Price lunches	\$2.26	\$1.86	\$0.23

State Meal Supplement

	Free	Reduced
Public Educational Agencies	\$0.1324	\$0.1324
All Other Eligible Agencies	\$0.1324	\$0.1324

Summer Food Service Program

Operating Costs

	Maximum Reimbursement
Breakfast	\$1.42
Lunch/Supper	\$2.48
Supplements	\$0.58

Administrative Costs

	Rural and All Self-preparations Sites Maximum Reimbursement	Vended Urban Sites Maximum Reimbursement
Breakfast	\$0.1400	\$0.1125
Lunch/Supper	\$0.2600	\$0.2150
Supplements	\$0.0700	\$0.0550

APPENDIX D: CONTACT INFORMATION

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